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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/7392

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF PAKISTAN

IPF: (1993-98) $87 638 000

(PAK/92/005) - Support to Neelum and Jhelum Valleys Community Development Project

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	18 November 1992
Expected duration:	36 months
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS in association with FAO
Government implementing agency:	Planning & Development Department, Government of the State of Azad Jammu & Kashmir
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$2 990 600 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$2 990 600
Administrative and Operational Support Services (AOS):	$294 600

Project background

The valleys of the Neelum and Jhelum rivers form part of the State of Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK). The State has very complex rural development problems mainly related to the rapid human and livestock population increase in the past two decades which has now reached a point where it clearly exceeds the support capacity of the land under current technological conditions.

Food and livestock production are presently determined by rainfall patterns, degree of soil erosion, altitude, irrigation water availability, animal feed and nutrition problems. The project area has a permanent food deficit. Most of the households only manage to produce enough food to meet basic subsistence needs for about three months in a year. In order to survive, most of the population has to engage in off-farm work, in the area, in other parts of Pakistan or abroad. Large parts of the poorer segments of the target population have been drawn into a deepening cycle of improverishment and indebtedness.

Also, in order to prevent a further deterioration and to gradually improve AJK's development situation, the Government of Pakistan has decided to embark on a large-scale "Rural and Agricultural Development Programme" for Azad Jammu and Kashmir, at a total estimated cost of $24.3 million. The Programme which is expected to address the special needs of the poorest and most disadvantaged sections of the population, i.e. the small farmers, the landless and rural women seeks to maximize productivity per unit area of land, promote community participation in the development of the area's resources so as to ensure the sustainability of development efforts,

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identify and promote proven new technologies in the farm and off-farm sector suitable for adoption by the target population; and strengthen the AJK Government's line departments' capacity to provide inputs and advice required and requested by the rural population.

A very substantial part of the Programme's total cost will be covered by an IFAD loan ($15.6 million) under IFAD's Neelum and Jhelum Valleys Community Development Project, which was approved in 1991, following a five-year survey, assessment and formulation effort, and is now ready for effective implementation. The IFAD project will be administered, monitored, and evaluated by the IFAD Division of OPS.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to improve the living standards of the poorer, disadvantaged segments of the target area's population. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) build up the capacity of the AJK Government line departments to deliver input supplies, extension services, identify and promote off-farm income generation opportunities; (b) identify and promote a large number of project area based community development groups (based on successful models used by the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme in Northern Pakistan and by the Sarhad Rural Support Corporation in the North West Frontier Province); and (c) provide substantial training to its members in those subject areas considered relevant and important by the groups.

By the end of the project, key personnel of the AJK Government's line departments will have received sufficient expert advice and substantial training to effectively pursue, on a sustained basis, input supply and extension service with respect to the various development activities (fruit tree planting, agriculture, seed production and multiplication, fodder production, forest tree planting, soil conservation, etc.) to be undertaken under the IFAD loan-financed project. Community development groups will have been formed and trained, enabling them to effectively function as change agents for the entire target population, for the sustained implementation and further development of the activities chosen.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a total of 266 work-months of mainly national expert and consultant services in various subject matters: 36 work-months of rural economist/CTA; 24 work-months of women extension specialist; 18 work-months of income-generation specialists and 180 work-months of national consultancy/expert services); five subcontracts with local institutions/NGOs for surveys, studies and training; 20 work-months of external fellowships, seven study-tours and in-service training; transportation and essential office equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	1 420 900
Subcontract	693 000
Training	306 500
Equipment	352 200
Miscellaneous	218 000
Total	2 990 600

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF SRI LANKA

IPF:(1992-96) $45 077 000

(SRL/91/003) - Second Badulla Integrated Rural Development Programme

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	18 November 1992
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS Regional Development Division,
Government implementing agent:	Ministry of Policy Planning and Implementation
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 1 406 400 Source of Funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$ 1 406 400

Project background

Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP) feature prominently in the Government of Sri Lanka's (GOSL) strategy for developing under-developed rural and suburban areas. About two-thirds of the country's 25 districts have been IRDPs supported by various bilateral as well as multilateral donors. The IRDPs, as its name implies, constitute an economic and social development programme in a given region through improved infrastructure and other facilities, resulting in increasing opportunities for, inter alia, greater employment and family incomes. The Government is continuing to work with donors to formulate new IRDPs given the considerable experience it has acquired in the management of IRDPs and their ability to coordinate and monitor sectoral initiatives.

The First Badulla Integrated Rural Development Programme (FBIRDP) was financed by IFAD and SIDA as two separate projects but implemented by the same project management as one comprehensive IRDP for the District. The investment components were agricultural development and credit, livestock development, rehabilitation of medium-scale irrigation works, rural roads and water supply and project coordination and support funded by IFAD and education, health, estate sector support funded by SIDA. By August 1990, the project actions had benefited 22,000 families, well over the 16,000 originally targeted. Whilst the project has explored and established ways to direct investment to the poor, it is recognized that channelling of benefits specifically to the poor had been adversely affected due to adhering to a sectoral and 'blue print' approach.

The SBIRDP, which is directly linked to a $14.0 million IFAD loan, is markedly different from FBIRDP and is based on "Community Mobilisation" (CM). Whilst the experience to-date of the use of CM methods are somewhat limited, it has been to give much greater positive results in alleviating poverty in the rural areas in which it has been tried. It primarily addresses the twin problems of widespread rural poverty and malnutrition, and the need for the establishment of an effective mechanism that allocates resources according to the needs and wishes of the district's poorest people. The secondary problems that the SBIRDP addresses include low farm productivity, soil erosion, inefficiencies of irrigation tanks, limited access to some hamlets, poor drinking water supply, scarcity of skills in agro-processing and off-farm income-generating activities, the relative inaccessibility by

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the poor to reward saving schemes and affordable credit.

Description of project

The development objectives of the project are to:(a) alleviate poverty and improve food security and nutrition with a particular focus on the poorest rural households by creating on-farm and off-farm income generating opportunities; (b) develop a system of participatory planning and resource allocation with a focus on poverty alleviation, community mobilization and responsive government services; and (c) strengthen the planning, managerial and technical capability of the Uva Provincial Council.

The immediate objectives of the project are to : (a) establish capacity building at the Uva Provincial Council, the Divisional Secretariats (specially Badulla and neighbouring districts) in regional planning and development, especially in community-based development; and (b)enhance capacities in the agriculture institutions for extension, trials and demonstrations (adaptive research, conservation and technical training), and the Department of Small Industries in planning, marketing and training of pertaining to the Uva Province and Badulla district, in particular.

Project activities will include :(a) analyzing, testing, adapting and implementing a methodology in the field of CM; (b) training 28 Plan Implementation Officers (PIOs) and about 700 community mobilizers (c) establishing and strengthening women's groups; (d) training staff of relevant agencies in various aspects of rural development, on-farm and off-farm income generating activities, conservation farming, land management and handicraft development and promotion; and (e) establishing a mix of national and international consultancies, fellowships and in-country short training programmes, studies, and use of computerized management information, monitoring and financial control packages.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a total 40 work-months of international consultancies: out-reach technology specialists three work-months; land use/conservation specialists, four work-months; non-farm training specialists three work-months; a regional planner fifteen work-months; a procurement consultant three work-months; a research agronomist six work-months; and monitoring and evaluation specialists six work-months; national consultancies 283 work - months); a UNV WID specialist (24 work-months); a lump sum of US$275,000 allocated under a training fund for in-country training ; in-country training and short-term overseas training; and equipment.

Financial data

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Personnel	931 400
Subcontract	130 000
Training	275 000
Equipment	20 000
Miscellaneous	50 000
Total	1 406 400

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
CHINA

IPF:(1992-96) $176 600 000

(CPR/91/713) - Post-Flood/Landslide Disaster Rehabilitation Assistance to Fujian & Jiangxi

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	18 November 1992
Expected duration:	One year
Proposed executing agency:	Government (China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE))
Government implementing agency:	Provincial Governments of Fujian & Jiangxi
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$500 000 Source of funds: SPR
Total UNDP budget:	$500 000

Project background

Fujian and Jiangxi provinces in China were struck by flash floods and mountain landslides caused by heavy rainfall in early July this year. The floods struck 24 counties, claiming the lives of 360 persons and inflicting injuries on over 7,000 persons. The Government estimates total number of persons affected at almost 20 million and direct economic losses at (RMB) Yuan 5.6 billion (over $1 billion). Damage to infrastructure including roads, railways, electricity and other facilities have been extensive. Almost 400,000 rooms, 1146 schools, 19 clinics were destroyed. It is estimated that a total of 470,000 persons have been rendered homeless and 178,000 persons have lost employment as a result of destruction/damage to factories and businesses. Over 2.5 million tons of grain have been lost and 80,000 hectares of farmland destroyed. Grain output for 1992 for each province is expected to drop by about 30-40 per cent.

Massive efforts are currently underway by the Government to employ flood victims on Government public utility rehabilitation projects. The Government has supplied relief food to over 11 million people and provided housing for about 118,000 persons. It is estimated that 440,000 persons who have lost all their property, housing, and sources of livelihood will have to be relocated to higher grounds and provided with alternative sources of income.

Despite its severity, the disaster received only marginal coverage in the media. However, on 12 August 1992, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade issued a letter to UNDP indicating the Government's readiness to accept international assistance. This was followed by an inspection mission fielded by UNDP on behalf of the U.N. system from 25-29 August 1992. In addition, the Resident Representative visited the disaster area in mid-October. Aside from limited emergency food assistance by the International Red Cross/Red Crescent Society, no other external assistance has been provided.

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While the immediate emergency relief needs are being met by the Government, local resources are insufficient to meet the urgent rehabilitation requirements. So far, the Government's efforts have been concentrated on meeting the basic needs of food and shelter to help victims endure the winter months, and immediate rehabilitation needs of restoring infrastructure, public utilities, housing etc. The Government plans to relocate the most severely affected persons, redistribute land and promote ad hoc economic activities to generate alternative sources of income. However, the Government lacks an overall recovery strategy to ensure that various efforts underway have the desired impact and prevent potentially negative economic, social and environmental consequences.

Description of project

The project will provide rehabilitation assistance to the two most severely affected counties in Fujian and Jiangxi provinces. The project seeks to: (a) strengthen the Government capacity for disaster response through technical advice and training in disaster preparedness and mitigation, and recovery planning with particular emphasis on key sectors and restoration of livelihood; (b) identify alternative strategies for housing reconstruction including through credit schemes, farmland recovery and restoration of livelihood; (c) reconstruct eight to nine most severely damaged or destroyed schools/clinics; and (d) establish credit scheme as a start up for viable income-generating activities for farmers who have permanently or temporarily lost their resource base. National and international consultants from the UNDP-assisted Changzhou Entrepreneur Centre in Jiangsu province will provide technical assistance in this area as they have done for (CPR/91/712) Rehabilitation Assistance to Anhui province.

UNDP technical assistance will focus on disaster preparedness and mitigation aspects including in planning for recovery which will address issues relating to appropriate location for new physical infrastructure, environment, the most vulnerable group; and in construction of houses and facilities to reduce vulnerability. Given the limited SPR funding availability, the reconstruction of schools/clinics will be limited as compared to needs. However, the construction techniques introduced could be applied in future construction of other facilities.

Inputs

UNDP will provide two work-months of international experts and 15 work-months of national experts; in-country training in the areas of housing and economic recovery; building materials for reconstruction of schools/clinics and credit schemes for housing and income generating activities; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	65 000
Training	30 000
Equipment	400 000
Miscellaneous	5 000
Total	500 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF NEPAL

IPF:(1992-96) $77 772 000

(NEP/92/030) - Assistance to the Ministry of General Administration (MGA) and the Administration Reforms Monitoring Committee (ARMC)

Date of approval:	27 January 1993
Expected duration:	One year
Proposed executing agency:	United Nations
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of General Administration (MGA)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 649 500 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$ 649 500

Project background

In the four decades of planned development efforts in Nepal, the country's development potential has been hampered not only by the dismal performance of its economy but also by an inefficient public administration. The civil service, in terms of its structure, institutional arrangements, processes and functions as well as number of personnel, has grown beyond the capacity of available resources. In addition, due to the prevalence of traditional administrative and economic structures, highly centralized authority and the lack of sufficient power at the local levels, it is under utilized and lacks motivation. All these have weakened the Government's institutional capability to effectively implement development programmes.

To ameliorate the situation, His Majesty's Government of Nepal (HMG) constituted in October 1992 a high-level Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC), under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, to make recommendations for strengthening and improving public management capacity. Based on the Council's report which was submitted in April 1991, the HMG appointed an Administration Reforms Monitoring Committee (ARMC) to follow through the ARC's recommendations. The MGA has been assigned the responsibility to initiate, process and coordinate implementation of the recommendations pertaining to management improvement and civil service reform on a government-wide basis.

Under the project NEP/88/034, UNDP provided technical assistance to upgrade the capacity of the MGA for improving public administration. The project has created an overall consciousness for management improvement on a long-term basis. At the Tripartite Review meeting held on 17 June 1992 for NEP/88/034, the Government requested further UNDP assistance through a follow-up project which will obtain technical assistance support for civil service and administrative reforms as well as for the implementation of ARC's strategic recommendations concerning the MGA. Approval of this project will ensure continuity in the efforts to enhance MGA's capabilities.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to bring about improvements in the operation of the civil service through the enhancement of the Government's capacity in implementing administrative reforms. The project is to provide direct assistance to the MGA and the ARMC to (1) restructure the civil service; (2) improve syllabus, testing technique and examinations of the Public Service Commission; and (3) enhance workforce planning and the setting of performance standards.

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Project activities will include: (a) conducting training of selected officials on functional reviews, occupational standards, performance improvement, management auditing, and workforce planning; (b) preparing and implementing on a pilot basis job descriptions for positions in selected groups in the civil service; (c) reviewing, improving and implementing performance evaluation systems; (d) reviewing, improving and pilot testing curricula and testing techniques used by the Public Service Commission for its examinations; and (e) undertaking management audits in selected government offices. At the end of the project, an adequate number of officials will have been trained in the targeted fields, occupational standards defined and job descriptions prepared for middle and higher levels in the selected groups, a performance evaluation system overhauled and in place, curricula and testing techniques improved, and management audits completed for selected government offices.

Inputs

UNDP will provide for the services of international experts on civil service restructuring and performance improvement (12 man-months), workforce planning and organization analysis (three man-months), testing techniques, curriculum and examination methods (three man-months), and on an unspecified field (3 man-months); 60 man-months of national consultants in the areas of data base management, personnel administration, performance standards, occupational groups, occupational standards, job descriptions, and management improvements; short-term skill-based training in specialised institutions abroad on job analysis, management audit, position classification, etc. as well as on recruiting and testing techniques; equipment including personal computers, three printers, a fax machine, softwares, a photocopy machine, and a landcruiser; travel, mission and miscellaneous costs.

The Government will establish and operationalize a Project Management Committee to be chaired by the MGA. A National Project Coordinator will be nominated by MGA to oversee the overall management of the project. The MGA, ARMC and PSC will assign suitable counterparts to the project at all levels. The Government will also provide office facilities and counterpart staff.

Financial data

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Personnel	338 000
Subcontract	250 000
Equipment	54 000
Miscellaneous	7 500
Total	649 500

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